

FUR

To FURBLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with ornamental appendages of dress.

When arguments too fiercely glare,
You calm them with a milder air;
To break their points, you turn their force,
And furbelow the plain discourse. *Prior.*
She was furbowed from head to foot; every
ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl.
Addison's Spectator, N^o. 129.

To FURBISH. *v. a.* [*fourbir*, French.] To burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

It may enter Mowbray's waxen coat,
And furbish new the name of John o' Gaunt. *Shak. R. II.*
Furbish the spears, and put on the brigandines. *Jer. xlv. 4.*
Some others who furbish up and reprint his old errors, hold
that the sufferings of the damned are not to be, in a strict
sense, eternal; but that, after a certain period of time, there
shall be a general god-delivery of the souls in prison, and that
not for a farther execution, but a final release. *Saunders's Sermon.*

As after Numa's peaceful reign,
The martial Ancus did the sceptre wield;
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Refurn'd the long-forgotten shield,
And led the Latins to the dusty field. *Dryden.*

Inferior ministers, for Mars repair
His broken axle-tree, and blunted war;
And send him forth again, with furbish'd arms. *Dryden.*

FURBISHER. *n. s.* [*fourbisseur*, French, from *furbish*.] One
who polishes any thing.

FURCA'TION. *n. s.* [*furca*, Latin.] Forkiness; the state of
shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

When they grow old they grow less branched, and first do
lose their brow-antlers, or lowest furcations next the head.

Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iii. c. 9.
FURFUR. *n. s.* [*Latia*.] Hark or chaff, scurf or dandrif,
that grows upon the skin, with some likeness to bran. *Quincy.*

FURFURACEOUS. *adj.* [*furfuratus*, Latin.] Husky; branny;
scaly.

FURIOUS. *adj.* [*furiosus*, French; *furiosus*, Latin.]
1. Mad; phrenetic.

No man did ever think the hurtful actions of furious men
and innocents to be punishable. *Hooker*, b. i. f. 9.

2. Raging; violent; transported by passion beyond reason.
Who can be wife, amazed, temperate and furious,
Loyal and neutral in a moment? No man. *Shaksp. Macb.*

To be furious,
Is to be frightened out of fear; and, in that mood,
The dove will peck the ostridge. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleop.*

FURIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *furious*.] Madly; violently; vehemently.

Which when his brother saw, fraught with great grief
And wrath, he to him leapt furiously. *Fairy Queen*, b. ii.

They observe countenance to attend the practice; and this
carries them on furiously to that which of themselves they are
inclined. *South's Sermons.*

She heard not half, to furiously she flies;
Fear gave her wings. *Dryden.*

FURIOUSNESS. *n. s.* [from *furious*.] Frenzy; madness;
transport of passion.

To FURL. *v. a.* [*friser*, French.] To draw up; to contract.

When fortune sends a stormy wind,
Then shew a brave and present mind;
And when with too indulgent gales
She swells too much, then furl thy sails. *Creech.*

FURLONG. *n. s.* [*farlang*, Saxon.] A measure of length; the
eighth part of a mile.

If a man stand in the middle of a field and speak aloud, he
shall be heard a furlong in round, and that in articulate sounds.
Bacon's Natural History, N^o. 289.

Coming within a few furlongs of the temple, they passed
through a very thick grove. *Addison's Freeholder.*

FURLOUGH. *n. s.* [*verloof*, Dutch.] A temporary dismissal
from military service; a licence given to a soldier to be absent.

Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls,
And give them furloughs for another world;
But we, like sentries, are oblig'd to stand
In starless nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

FURMENTY. *n. s.* [More properly *frumenty*, or *frumety*, of *frumentum*, Latin.] Food made by boiling wheat in milk.

Remember, wife, therefore, though I do it not,
The feed-cake, the paffies, and *frumenty* pot. *Tuff. Husb.*

FURNACE. *n. s.* [*furnus*, Latin.] An inclosed fireplace.
Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot
That it may singe yourself. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

The firing pot is for silver and the furnace for gold. *Prov.*
We have also furnaces of great diversities, that keep great
diversity of heats. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The kings of Spain have erected divers furnaces and forges,
for the trying and firing of their gold.

Whoso falleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same
hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace. *Dan.*

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A dungeon horrible, on all sides around,
As one great furnace, flam'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, l. i.

To FURNACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw out as
sparks from a furnace. A bad word.

He furnaces
The thick fighs from him. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

To FURNISH. *v. a.* [*fournir*, French.]
1. To supply with what is necessary. She hath directed
How I shall take her from her father's house;
What gold and jewels she is furnish'd with. *Shaksp. Lear.*

His training fuchs,
That he may furnish and instruct great teachers,
And never seek for aid out of himself. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Thou shalt furnish him liberally out of thy flock. *Dout. xv.*
Auria, having driven the Turks from Corone, both by
sea and land, furnished the city with corn, wine, victual, and
powder. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*

Come, thou stranger, and furnish a table, and feed me of
that thou hast ready. *Ecclus. xxix. 26.*

I shall not need to heap up instances; every one's reading
and conversation will sufficiently furnish him, if he wants to
be better stored. *Locke.*

2. To give things for use.
These simple ideas, the materials of all our knowledge, are
suggested and furnished to the mind only by these two ways,
sensation and reflection. *Locke.*

It is not any action of the state, but a compact among private
persons that hath furnish'd out these several remittances. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. To fit up; to fit with appendages.
Something deeper,
Whereof perchance these are but furnishings. *Shaksp. Lear.*

Plato entertained some of his friends at dinner, and had in
the chamber a bed or couch, neatly and costly furnished. Diogenes
came in, and got up upon the bed, and trampled it,
saying, I trample upon the pride of Plato. Plato mildly answered,
But with greater pride, Diogenes. *Bacon's Apoph.*

We were led into another great room, furnish'd with old
inscriptions. *Addison on Italy.*

4. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.
Will your lordship lend me a thousand pounds to furnish
me? *Shaksp. Henry IV. p. i.*

Ideas, forms, and intellects,
Have furnish'd out three different sects. *Prior.*

Doubtless the man Jesus Christ is furnish'd with superior
powers to all the angels in heaven, because he is employed in
superior work. *Watt's Improvement of the Mind.*

5. To decorate; to adorn.
The wounded arm would furnish all their rooms,
And bleed for ever scarlet in the looms. *Holmes.*

FURNISHER. *n. s.* [*fournisseur*, French, from *furnish*.] One
who supplies of his out.

FURNITURE. *n. s.* [*fourniture*, Fr. from *furnish*.]
1. Moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament.

No man can transport his large retinue, his sumptuous fare,
and his rich furniture into another world. *South's Sermons.*

There are many noble palaces in Venice: their furniture is
not commonly very rich, if we except the pictures from the
hands of the best masters. *Addison.*

2. Appendages.
By a general conflagration mankind shall be destroyed, with
the form and all the furniture of the earth. *Tillotson.*

3. Equipage; embellishments; decorations.
Young Clarion, with vaunting lustyhed,
After his guise did cast abroad to fare,
And thereto 'gan his furnitures prepare. *Spenser.*

The duke is coming: see, the barge be ready,
And fit it with such furniture as suits
The greatness of his person. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

The ground must be of a mixt brown, and large enough,
or the horse's furniture must be of very sensible colours. *Dryd.*

FURNITURE. *n. s.* [from *fur*.] A dealer in furs.

FURROW. *n. s.* [*furrow*, Saxon.]
1. A small trench made by the plow for the reception of seed.
Wheat must be sowed above furrows before Michaelmas. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

Then ploughs for feed the fruitful furrows broke,
And oxen labour'd first beneath the yoke. *Dryden's Ovid.*

2. Any long trench or hollow: as a wrinkle.
My lord it is, though time has plow'd that face
With many furrows since I saw it first;
Yet I'm too well acquainted with the ground quite to forget it. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

FURROW-WEED. *n. s.* [*furrow* and *weed*.] A weed that grows
in furrowed land.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow-weeds. *Shaksp.*

To FURROW. *v. a.* [from the noun; *furrow*, Saxon.]
1. To cut in furrows.

While the plowman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*

2. To divide in long hollows.

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No briny tear has furrow'd her smooth cheek. *Sackling.*
The billows fall, while Neptune lays his mace
On the rough sea, and smooths its furrow'd face. *Dryden.*

3. To make by cutting.
There go the ships that furrow out their way;
Yea, there of whales enormous fights we see. *Watson.*

FURRY. *adj.* [from *fur*.]
1. Covered with fur; dressed in fur.
From Volga's banks th' imperious Czar
Leads forth his furry troops to war. *Felton to Lord Gower.*

2. Consisting of fur.
Not arm'd with horns of arbitrary might,
Or claws to seize their furry spoils in fight. *Dryden.*

FURTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*, not from *far*, as is commonly
imagined; *forth*, *fu*, *ther*, *farthel*, corrupted from *farther*,
farthel, *farthel*, Saxon. *Farther* is used by Sir Thomas More.
See FORTH and FARTHER, of which the examples are to be
referred to this word.]

1. At a greater distance.
2. Beyond this.

What further need have we of witnesses. *Mat. xxvi. 65.*
FURTHER. *adv.* [from *forth*.] To a greater distance.

And the angel of the Lord went further, and stood in a
narrow place. *Numb. xxii. 2.*

To FURTHER. *v. a.* [from the adverb; *forth*, Saxon.]
To put onward; to forward; to promote; to countenance;
to assist; to help.

Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
Shall further thy harvest, and pleasure thee best. *Tuff. Husb.*

Could their fond superstition have furthered so great at-
tempts, without the mixture of a true persuasion concerning
the irresistible force of divine power. *Hooker*, b. v. f. 1.

Grant not, O Lord, the desires of the wicked; further not
his wicked device. *Pf. cxi. 8.*

This binds thee then to further my design,
As I am bound by vow to further thine. *Dryden.*

FURTHERANCE. *n. s.* [from *farther*.] Promotion; advance-
ment; help.

The Gauls learned them first, and used them only for the
furtherance of their trade and private business. *Spenser.*

Our diligence must search out all helps and furtherances of
direction, which scriptures, councils, fathers, histories, the
laws and practices of all churches afford. *Hooker.*

For gain and work, and success in his affairs, he seeketh
furtherance of him that hath no manner of power. *Hooker.*

Cannot my body, nor blood-sacrifice,
Intreat you to your wretched furtherance? *Shak. Henry VI.*

If men were minded to live righteously, to believe a
God would be no hindrance or prejudice to any such design,
but very much for the advancement and furtherance of it. *Till.*

FURTHERER. *n. s.* [from *farther*.] Promoter; advancer.

That earnest favourer and furtherer of God's true religion,
that faithful servant to his prince and country. *Alban.*

FURTHERMORE. [*farther* and *more*.] Moreover; besides.

This ring I do accept most thankfully,
And so, I pray you, tell him: *farthermore*,
I pray you, shew my youth old Shylock's house. *Shaksp.*

FURTIVE. *adj.* [*furtivus*, Fr. *furtivus*, Latin.] Stolen; gotten
by theft.

Or do they, as your schemes, I think, have shown,
Dart furtive beams and glory not their own,
All servants to that source of light, the sun? *Prior.*

FURUNCLE. *n. s.* [*furuncle*, Fr. *furunculus*, Latin.] A bile;
an angry pustule.

A furuncle is in its beginning round, hard, and inflamed;
and as it increaseth, it riseth up with an acute head, and some-
times a pustule; and then it is more inflamed and painful,
when it arrives at its state, which is about the eighth or ninth
day. *Wise's Surgery.*

FURY. *n. s.* [*furor*, Latin; *furor*, French.]

1. Madness.

2. Rage; passion of anger; tumult of mind approaching to
madness.

I do oppose my patience to his fury; and am arm'd
To suffer with a quietness of spirit
The very tyranny and rage of his. *Shaksp. Mer. of Venice.*

He hath given me to know the nature of living creatures,
and the furies of wild beasts. *Wisd. vii. 20.*

3. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy.
Taking up the lute, her wit began to be with a divine fury
inspired; and her voice would, in so beloved an occasion,
second her wit. *Stukey, b. ii.*

A fybil, that had number'd in the world
The sun to count two hundred compasses,
In her prophetic fury few'd the work. *Shaksp. Othello.*

Greater than human kind she seem'd to look,
And with an accent more than mortal spoke;
Her flashing eyes with sparkling fury roll,
When all the god came rushing on her soul. *Dryden's Æn.*

4. [From *furis*, Latin.] One of the deities of vengeance, and
thence a stormy, turbulent, violent, raging woman.

The fight of any of the house of York,
Is as a fury to torment my soul. *Shaksp. Henry VI. p. iii.*

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It was the most proper place for a fury to make her exit;
and I believe every reader's imagination is pleas'd, when he
sees the angry goddess thus sinking in a tempest, and plunging
herself into hell, amidst such a scene of horror and confu-
sion. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

FURZE. *n. s.* [*furz*, Saxon.] Gorse; goss.

The whole plant is very thorny; the flowers, which are of
the pea-bloom kind, are disposed in short thick spikes, which
are succeeded by short compressed pods, in each of which are
contained three or four kidney-shaped seeds. The species are
three, each of which grow wild on the heaths and upland-
commons in England: the first is sometimes used to make
hedges, for which purpose it will do very well for a few
years. *Milner.*

Carry out gravel to fill up a hole,
Both timber and furzin, the turf and the cole. *Tuff. Husb.*

For fewel, there groweth generally in all parts great store
of furze, of which the shrubby sort is called tame, and the
better grown French. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

From hence uncertain seasons we may know,
And when to reap the grain, and when to sow,
Or when to fell the furzes. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

FURZY. *adj.* [from *furze*.] Overgrown with furze; full of
gorse.

Wide through the furzy field their route they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Goy.*

FUSCA'TION. *n. s.* [*fuscus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or
obscuring. *Diut.*

To FUSE. *v. a.* [*fundo*, *fusum*, Latin.] To melt; to put into
fusion; to liquify by heat.

To FUSE. *v. n.* To be melted; to be capable of being liqui-
fied by heat.

FUSÉE. *n. s.* [*fusée*, French.]
1. The cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a
clock or watch.

The reason of the motion of the balance is by the motion
of the next wheel, and that by the motion of the next, and
that by the motion of the *fusée*, and that by the motion of the
spring: the whole frame of the watch carries a reasonableness
in it, the passive impression of the intellectual idea that was in
the artist. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. A firelock [from *fusil*, Fr.]; a small neat musquet. This
is more properly written *fusil*.

FUSEE of a bomb or grando shell, is that which makes the
whole powder or composition in the shell take fire, to do the
designed execution. 'Tis usually a wooden pipe or tap filled
with wildfire, or some such matter; and is intended to burn
no longer than is the time of the motion of the bomb from
the mouth of the mortar to the place where it is to fall, which
time Anderson makes twenty-seven seconds. *Harris.*

FUSÉE. Track of a buck. *Ainsworth.*

FUSIBLE. *adj.* [from *fusi*.] Capable of being melted; capable
of being made liquid by heat.

Colours afforded by metalline bodies, either colliquate with
or otherwise penetrate into other bodies, especially fusible
ones. *Boyle.*

FUSIBILITY. *n. s.* [from *fusible*.] Capacity of being melted;
quality of growing liquid by heat.

The ancients observing in that material a kind of metallical
nature, or at least a fusibility, seem to have resolved it into a
nobler use. *Watson's Architecture.*

The bodies of most use, that are sought for out of the
depths of the earth, are the metals, which are distinguished
from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and malleable-
ness. *Locke.*

FUSIL. *adj.* [*fusile*, French; *fusilis*, Latin.]
1. Capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit molds prepar'd; from which he form'd
First his own tools; then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'd in metal. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. xi.

Some, less skillful, fancy these scap that occur in most of
the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial; and
will have it, that they are a kind of fusil marble. *Woodward.*

2. Running by the force of heat.

Perpetual flames,
O'er sand and ashes, and the stubborn flint,
Prevailing, turn into a fusil sea. *Phillips.*

FUSIL. *n. s.* [*fusil*, French.]

1. A firelock; a small neat musquet.

2. [In heraldry, from *fusus*, Latin.] Something like a spindle.
Fusils must be made long, and small in the middle, in the
ancient coat of Mountague, argent three fusils in fesse gules.

FUSILIER. *n. s.* [from *fusil*.] A soldier armed with a fusil.

FUSION. *n. s.* [*fusio*, Latin; *fusio*, French.]
1. The act of melting.

2. The state of being melted, or of running with heat.

Metals in fusion do not flame for want of a copious fume,
except spelter, which fumes copiously, and thereby flames.

FUSS. *n. s.* [A low cant word.] A tumult; a bustle.